

The Democratic Banner.

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The Republican Party Is Split In Twain Two Candidates Nominated For President

G. O. P. SIGNS UP ITS OLD TEAM

Taft And Sherman To Again Head National Ticket

For President,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAIT
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN
of New York.

Chicago, June 24.—William Howard Taft, president of the United States, was given a renomination at the hands of the fifteenth Republican national convention, receiving 561 of the 1,078 votes in the convention, or 21 more than a majority. James Schoolcraft Sherman, vice president, was also renominated, his vote being 597. The Roosevelt delegates, nearly 350 in number, did not bolt the convention, but within a few minutes after adjournment hastened to another hall and tendered to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt the nomination for president on the ticket of a new party to be launched in the immediate future.

The decision of the Roosevelt people, under the direction of their leader, to refrain from voting, let no other candidate near the president. The announcement of the Taft victory was greeted with cheering from his adherents and groans and hisses from the opposition.

When it became absolutely certain that Mr. Taft would be nominated without great difficulty, the leaders in control of the convention decided to give him as a running mate his companion on the ticket in 1908.

Others Drop Out.
All others dropped from the race and Mr. Sherman was the only candidate regularly placed before the convention. A motion from New Hampshire to make the nomination by acclamation was declared out of order. There were many scattering votes on the rollcall that ensued.

At no time was there an indication of a walkout of Roosevelt delegates. They expressed their revolt by silence. In the confusion just before adjournment a resolution was adopted giving the national committee power to declare vacant the seat of any man on the committee refusing to support the nominees of the regular convention of 1912.

After the work of settling all contests had been completed, the convention took up the report of the committee on permanent organization. It recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent.

Senator Root yielded the gavel to Representative Olmsted of Pennsylvania while the motion was put. When it carried he was given a big cheer.

There were cries of "Speech, speech," and Senator Root stepped forward. It had taken nearly five days for the committee to get to its permanent organization, an unprecedented state of affairs.

The demonstration continued several minutes.

"I thank you, my friends, from the bottom of my heart. My first act as permanent chairman of this convention is to ask unanimous consent that a delegate from the state of Kansas—our Republican brother—Henry J. Allen, be permitted to make a statement. Is there objection? The chair hears none."

Mr. Allen then came forward to read the Roosevelt statement and to pronounce "The Roosevelt Valedictory."

Repudiates Convention.
Mr. Allen's speech was a declaration that the Roosevelt people repudiated this convention and its work, and, without a physical bolt, appealed to the people. He read Colonel Roosevelt's

RESULT OF ROLLCALL.

Taft	561
Present and Not Voting	344
Roosevelt	344
LaFollette	41
Cummins	17
Hughes	2
Absent	5

velt's statement to the above effect. Allen's first mention of Roosevelt's name started a tremendous cheering, in which all the Roosevelt delegations participated, with scores of people in the galleries. The Taft delegations sat still, watching the demonstration but taking no part in it. There were large sections of the gallery, too, where the people were sitting motionless.

The demonstration lasted several minutes. Mr. Root standing smiling, waiting for the noise to subside. Allen said the steam roller had exceeded the speed limit in the California case. "Since then," said he, "we have asked for no rollcall." The Roosevelt men, he said, declined to share the responsibility of a convention which yet had ignored popular majorities against Taft in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Jersey, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Maryland, Nebraska, Oregon, Kansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, North Carolina.

Allen declared that Roosevelt upon his retirement from the White House left an overwhelming Republican majority, a record on which Taft was elected, and a progressive platform.

He pointed to the Democratic gains made since.

"We will not participate with you in scuttling the ship," said Mr. Allen. "We do not bolt. We have fought you here for five days for a square deal. We shall sit in protest and the people who sent us here shall judge us."

Allen's remarks, especially his reading of the Roosevelt statement, were constantly interrupted by cheers, hisses and other noises.

The proceedings were moving along rapidly now, and former Vice President Fairbanks, chairman of the resolutions committee, was introduced to read the platform. He was greeted with applause.

As Fairbanks read the statement original with Lincoln on government "of, for and by the people," he was greeted by groans and laughter.

Delegate Walter C. Owen of Wisconsin was recognized to present the LaFollette platform, offered as a complete substitute. The North Dakota delegates joined with Wisconsin in urging the LaFollette ideas.

There was much disorder during the reading of the LaFollette platform and few heard it.

Fairbanks moved to table the minority report.

There was no Roosevelt draft. The LaFollette report was tabled. Only Wisconsin voted no.

The vote on the platform as read by Mr. Fairbanks resulted as follows: Ayes, 666; nays, 55; not voting, 343; absent, 16.

The name of President Taft was presented to the convention by Warren G. Harding, former lieutenant governor of Ohio, who was interrupted by frequent demonstrations in favor of the president. Seconding speeches were made by John W. Wamaker of Philadelphia and Nicholas Murray Butler of New York.

Senator LaFollette's name was presented by Michael B. Olbrich of Madison, Wis., and was seconded by Robert M. Pollock of North Dakota.



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PRESIDENT WILLIAM HOWARD TAIT.
Renominated For President By the Regular
Republicans



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EX-PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Nominated For the Presidency By the Bolting
Republicans

NEW POLITICAL PARTY IS BORN

Theodore Roosevelt Picked To Lead First Campaign

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
of New York.

Chicago, June 24.—In the dying hours of the Republican national convention, where he had met defeat, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for president on an independent ticket. The followers of Former President Roosevelt gathered in Orchestra hall, less than a mile from the Coliseum, and pledged their support to the colonel.

In accepting the nomination Colonel Roosevelt appealed to the people of all sections, regardless of party affiliations, to stand with the founders of the new party, one of whose cardinal principles, he said, was "Thou shalt not steal."

Colonel Roosevelt, in accepting the nomination, said he did so on the understanding that he would willingly step aside if it should be the desire of the new party, when organized, to select another standard bearer.

Representatives of 22 states composed the notification committee which informed Colonel Roosevelt of his nomination, and in a sense stood as sponsors for the movement. Ohio was represented on the committee by Arthur L. Garford of Elyria.

The Roosevelt third party men who have remained here to discuss the organization of their movement with Colonel Roosevelt, got to work early. Governor Johnson of California, who for the present at least, is the colonel's chief lieutenant, was empowered by a mass meeting of delegates and others to appoint a committee of seven, which is to confer with Colonel Roosevelt and prepare a plan and platform to be presented to the bolters' convention. No definite announcement of a plan was made, and the date of the convention is still to be decided. It was rumored that it might be held here in Chicago on Aug. 3, and also that an attempt might be made to call the Roosevelt progressives together at Asbury Park.

The Roosevelt delegates to the number of 200 or 300 and Roosevelt shouters met in the Florentine room of the Congress hotel to inaugurate the formal temporary organization of the new party. Governor Johnson presided at the temporary meeting. At his side were Medill McCormick, James R. Garfield and Senator Clapp of Minnesota. Governor Stubbs of Kansas came in but went out again before the meeting got down to business. Cecil Lyon of Texas had a front seat.

Governor Hiram Johnson announced that the progressives were "to begin on the road that is to lead to political freedom." He said that in the committee to be formed, no attempt would be made at this time to represent each state, but that the time for action had arrived and that they must get down to work.

Then James R. Garfield got up and told the mass meeting that the laws of the different states were at variance so far as the selection of electors was concerned and that while in some states it would be easy to proceed with their campaign, it might be very difficult in others.

"We must lay the foundation with care," he said, "and it is impossible now to outline definitely our plans. I would suggest that we give Governor Johnson the power to select seven men, who, after a conference with Colonel Roosevelt, will be able to present to the convention a plan of action that will make it possible to carry out this great movement."

He put the suggestion in the form of a motion, which was carried, and Governor Johnson, raising his hand for silence, remarked with great

solemnity: "Gentlemen, there is the birth of a new party."

Going back to the matter of the organization of the new party, Mr. Garfield said that the organization that made the primary fights for the colonel were already in the field and at work at the present moment.

"Are you counting on Ohio?" some one asked.

"You bet your boots we are counting on Ohio," he said.

Edwin Seedhouse, a delegate from Akron, O., broke in to say that Ohio's 34 Roosevelt delegates had already agreed to meet in Columbus before July 2, the date of the state convention, and plan ways and means to perfect their already strong organization.

Up to this point the proceedings had been extremely calm and businesslike, but now the emotional element, which has played so prominent a part in everything pertaining to Colonel Roosevelt since his arrival here, began to assert itself.

Governor Johnson raised his hand again for silence. "I want to speak of that man in there in the other room," he said. "This means more to him than to you or me. There have been times during the strain and stress of the past week when those of us who have been fighting at his side have expressed our indignation in language not fit for publication. But during all that time he has never lost his serenity and he has never lost his fighting spirit. He has the courage to go on, always fighting for the right. For the love of God, gentlemen, can't we have that type of courage?"

May Lose a Man.

"We may lose a man here and there—even a governor or two—but what does it matter? I think there are enough of us to go forward."

"We will do our part in the west—there is no doubt of that. You must do your part in the east. The only thing is, do not be afraid. That is the point, be ye not afraid."

Some one jumped up in the back of the room to propose that the new party be named the National Progressive party. Mr. Garfield announced that it was not yet time to consider the details of a name and that other details must be left to the convention.

Just then Ben Lindsay of Denver, the only Democrat present, got up and said: "Surely there can be no more solemn occasion than the birth of a new party. The name of our Lord has already been used reverently in connection with this meeting. It is being held on the Lord's day, and I think we ought to open it with a prayer."

Governor Johnson asked if anybody would volunteer a prayer. A negro, the Rev. W. H. Mixon of Salina, Ala., arose. He has the peculiar rich voice belonging to the orators of his race. At his suggestion the assemblage followed him in repeating the twenty-third Psalm. Then he prayed. When he had finished up jumped steamroller Delegate Houck of Tennessee. He said he had not talked before for a week and it was quite apparent that he was boiling over with suppressed indignation. He made a fire-eating speech of the thief and fraud order and declared that Tennessee would go solid for Theodore Roosevelt. While he was talking, Gifford Pinchot, who had stepped out, came in wearing a brilliant red bandana handkerchief tied about his left arm. A man jumped upon a table with a huge armful of red and blue bandanas. "The new Roosevelt and progressive badge," he shouted. "Remember it is the handkerchief of the plain people."

HOW THE SEVERAL STATES VOTED

Alabama—Taft 22, not voting 2.
Arizona—Taft 6.
Arkansas—Taft 17, not voting 1.
California—Taft 2, not voting 24.
Colorado—Taft 12.
Connecticut—Taft 14.
Delaware—Taft 6.
Florida—Taft 12.
Georgia—Taft 28.
Idaho—Taft 1, Cummins 7.
Illinois—Taft 2, Roosevelt 52, absent 2, not voting 2.
Indiana—Taft 20, Roosevelt 3, not voting 7.
Iowa—Taft 16, Cummins 16.
Kansas—Taft 2, not voting 18.
Kentucky—Taft 22, Roosevelt 2.
Louisiana—Taft 20.
Maine—Not voting 12.
Maryland—Taft 1, Roosevelt 9, absent 1, not voting 5.
Massachusetts—Taft 20, not voting 16.
Michigan—Taft 20, Roosevelt 9, not voting 1.
Minnesota—Not voting 24.
Mississippi—Taft 17, not voting 3.
Missouri—Taft 16, not voting 20.
Montana—Taft 8.
Nebraska—Roosevelt 2, not voting 14.
Nevada—Taft 6.
New Hampshire—Taft 8.
New Jersey—Roosevelt 2, not voting 26.
New Mexico—Taft 7, Roosevelt 1.
New York—Taft 76, Roosevelt 8, not voting 6.
North Carolina—Roosevelt 1, Taft 1, not voting 22.
North Dakota—LaFollette 10, Ohio—Taft 14, not voting 24.
Oklahoma—Taft 4, Roosevelt 1, not voting 15.
Oregon—Roosevelt 8, not voting 3.
Pennsylvania—Taft 9, Roosevelt 2, Hughes 2, not voting 62, absent 1.
Rhode Island—Taft 10.
South Carolina—Taft 16, absent 1, not voting 1.
South Dakota—Roosevelt 5, LaFollette 5.
Tennessee—Taft 23, Roosevelt 1.
Texas—Taft 31, absent 1, not voting 8.
Utah—Taft 8.
Vermont—Taft 8, not voting 2.
Virginia—Taft 22, not voting 1, absent 1.
Washington—Taft 14.
West Virginia—Not voting 16.
Wisconsin—LaFollette 26.
Wyoming—Taft 6.
Alaska—Taft 2.
District of Columbia—Taft 2.
Philippines—Taft 2.
Puerto Rico—Taft 2.
Hawaii—Taft 6.

OUTLINE OF PRESIDENT TAFT'S CAREER.

Born at Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857.
Graduated B. A. from Yale university (Salutatorian), 1878.
L. L. B. Cincinnati Law school (dividing first prize), 1880.
Reporter Cincinnati Times and Cincinnati Commercial 1880.
Assistant prosecuting attorney Hamilton county, O., 1881-2.
Collector of internal revenue, First district of Ohio, 1882-3.
Practiced law at Cincinnati 1883-7.
Married Helen Herron of Cincinnati, June 19, 1886.
Assistant county solicitor Hamilton county, 1885-7.
Judge superior court of Cincinnati 1887-90.
Solicitor general of the United States 1890-92.
United States circuit judge, Sixth judicial circuit, 1892-1900.
Dean of law department, University of Cincinnati 1896-1900.
President United States Philippine commission, March 13, 1900, to July 4, 1901.
First civil governor Philippine Islands, July 4, 1901, to Feb. 1, 1904.
Conducted the negotiations for Fyler lands in Rome, 1902.
Declined appointment as associate justice of United States supreme court, 1903.
Provisional governor of Cuba, 1907.
Secretary of war, Feb. 1, 1904, to June 30, 1908.
Nominated for president June 18, 1908.
Elected president Nov. 3, 1908.
Sworn in as president March 4, 1909.
Renominated for president June 22, 1912.